



Notice

To Tribune Readers
And Others—

Yesterday morning we announced that the newsdealers of greater New York are going to declare war on the Hearst papers, with three aims in view, namely: (1) to break what they call Hearst's power of oppression; (2) to strengthen in that way their demand on all the publishers for a price that will give them a larger profit—a demand to which the Hearst influence has been offensively antagonistic, and (3), incidentally, to protest against the disloyalism of the Hearst newspapers.

We announced also that the other newspaper publishers, electing to stand with Hearst, had served notice on the newsdealers that those who refused to handle Hearst papers would be cut off from all other papers, and had issued instructions accordingly to the American News Company, which controls the distribution of morning newspapers. That was to say to a newsdealer: "If you do not take the Hearst papers you cannot have 'The Times' or 'The Sun' or 'The World' or 'The Herald'."

The Tribune, as we said yesterday morning, elected to stand with the newsdealers against Hearst. We asked the American News Company to say in that case what its attitude would be toward Tribunes. Would it deliver them as usual? We have had the answer.

Beginning Monday, the American News Company will refuse to deliver Tribunes EXCEPT to newsdealers who take also the Hearst papers.

This means that a newsdealer who declines to handle Hearst papers cannot obtain from the American News Company his supply of Tribunes.

It means that the newsdealer who refuses to handle Hearst papers will be cut off not only from the papers of those publishers who stand with Hearst and wish them to be cut off, but from the Tribune also, though it stands with the newsdealers and wishes them to be supplied as usual.

The fight is on. The plan is to begin it in Brooklyn Monday morning and then bring it to Manhattan.

To All Newsdealers—

Any newsdealer who is cut off from his supply of other newspapers for refusing to handle Hearst papers can get Tribunes either at the Main Office or at points of distribution that will be announced later.

The Tribune Association.

Brooklyn Dealers to Decide Hearst Issue

Meeting Will Discuss Proposed Boycott of His Newspapers

Joseph A. Sultan, president of the Brooklyn Newsdealers' Association, announced yesterday that there would be a meeting of the association at Waverly Hall, Waverly Avenue and Myrtle Avenue, to-night to discuss the proposed discontinuance of the sale of Hearst newspapers in that borough. The meeting will be held at 8:30 o'clock.

Darmstadt Bombed By Allied 'Planes

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The city of Darmstadt, capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, in Western Germany, was attacked by Allied airplanes Friday morning, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Four persons were killed and many injured as a result of the bombardment, and considerable property damage is reported. The Allied air squadron lost four machines.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—A War Office announcement issued to-day says: "Our chaser airplanes shot down four large English battle planes that attacked Darmstadt with bombs."

Foe Gives Under New French Blows; Americans Take Town in Lorraine

100 I. W. W.'s Convicted in Chicago Trial

Jury Out Only an Hour After Proceeding Lasting 138 Days

Sentences Await New Trial Motion

"Bill" Haywood and Other Defendants Face Long Terms in Prison

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—One hundred leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World were found "guilty as charged in the indictment" by the jury after one hour's deliberation at their trial for conspiracy to disrupt the nation's war programme late to-day. Arguments for a new trial will be heard next week.

The defendants, including William D. (Big Bill) Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., the highest position in the organization, face a maximum penalty of twenty-seven years in prison and \$10,000 fine each.

Federal Judge K. M. Landis in his charge to the jury withdrew the fifth and last counts of the indictment, which charged conspiracy to violate the postal law, particularly that section excluding from the mails enterprises in the nature of schemes to defraud. The remaining four counts of the indictment specifically charged violation of the espionage act, the section of the criminal code prohibiting interference with the civil rights of citizens, the selective service act and the conspiracy statute.

End Comes Suddenly
The close of the case, which had been before the court for 138 days, was sudden. Two minor witnesses testified at the morning session, and following them Frank K. Nebeker, chief counsel for the government, began his closing argument, for which he was allowed two hours, but consumed scarcely half of that time. Then George F. Vanderveer, head of the defense legal staff, to the surprise of all in the courtroom said he would submit the case to the jury without making a closing statement.

In his closing argument Attorney Nebeker said:

"You have been engaged in one of the most epoch-making trials in the history of the country. The wisdom of the laws of this country is not at issue. We obey the decisions of the highest court, and that is the only way a republic can live. Anything that strikes at that is a dangerous thing."

"The wisdom of the decisions of the courts of this country is not at issue. The industrial system is not on trial. This case is not against any interests of honest workmen, or against any patriotic labor organization. No effort is being made by the government to justify mob violence, the Bismarck deportations or other lawless acts."

No Demonstration in Court

"At its very start the I. W. W. struck at the foundations of our government. Is it not peculiar that in every state of the Union these fellows got into trouble? In a little town an ordinance is passed; they come and violate it and say they are going to violate it. 'The documents issued by the defendants themselves are enough to convict them. When you consider the definitions made by the witnesses on the stand and compare them with what they have written and the books they have authorized, the case of the government is complete.'"

After the instructions of Judge Landis the jury retired at 4:10 p. m., and just one hour later announced that its verdict was ready. The court was assembled hastily and the verdict was read at 5:25 p. m. There was no demonstration, and the defendants were returned to their cells after Judge Landis had announced that he would hear arguments for a new trial next week, the exact date to be set later.

U. S. Called Haywood "Swivel Chair King" Of I. W. W. Movement

The fate of the syndicalist movement in America, the government contended, rested on the outcome of the trial in Chicago of 101 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World for conspiracy to disrupt the nation's war programme, which began in Federal court on April 1 before Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

The indictment against 105 men and

Continued on last page

Allied War Bread To Be "Universal," Declares Hoover

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Universal war bread of better quality than last year for all the nations fighting Germany, practically without rationing, will be one of the chief results of the food controllers' conference at London, Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, announced to The Associated Press to-day.

He added that there will be ample supplies of fats and meat if the populations are economical and avoid waste.

"The danger of privation is now passed," he declared. He said the people of North America were now able to send overseas the great bulk of food supplies required, and it will therefore be possible to curtail the total length of the voyage necessary to bring these supplies to the European Allies, thus effecting a considerable saving in tonnage.

Austria Will Treat Czechs as Traitors

Vienna Refuses to Accept British Recognition of Slovaks as Nation

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—British recognition of the Czech-Slovaks as a nation was denounced in an official statement issued here to-day. The statement declares that the members of the Czech-Slovak army will be regarded and treated as traitors by Austria-Hungary.

"The form and contents of this latest declaration of the British government must be emphatically repudiated," the statement says. "The Czech-Slovak National Council is a committee of private persons who have no mandate from the Czech-Slovak people and still less from the Czech-Slovak nation," which exists only in the imagination of the Entente.

"Equally absurd is it to represent this committee as a future government, which as yet does not exist."

"In reference to the Czech-Slovak 'Army,' it may constitute a part of the Entente Army, but it certainly cannot be an ally of the Entente in the sense of international law. It is well known to us that only a slight fraction of the self-styled Czech-Slovak Army are Austrians or even Hungarian citizens of Slovak tongue."

"These disloyal elements, guilty of perjury, will, notwithstanding the Entente's recognition, be regarded and treated as traitors. It cannot be permitted that the peoples who have always fulfilled their duties as Austrian and Hungarian citizens, and whose sons as members of the Austro-Hungarian army fought bravely against the Entente, shall be subjected to the suspicions cast upon them by such methods as employed by the British official declaration. The Austro-Hungarian government reserves its steps in this regard."

Kronstadt Is Seized by Huns Finland Hears

Reported Refuge of Lenin and Trotzky Said To Be in Teuton Hands

Soviet Troops Are Bombarding Kazan

Bolsheviks Are Declared to Have Executed 236 Russian Officers

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Reports are in circulation in Finland that the Germans have seized the Russian naval base of Kronstadt, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Paris "Matin."

Kronstadt, twenty miles west of Petrograd, at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland, is the principal fortress of Russia. Reports received through Germany early in the week were to the effect that Premier Lenin and War Minister Trotzky had fled to Kronstadt from Moscow.

Kazan, an important city in the Volga region, has been surrounded and is being bombarded by Soviet troops, according to a telegram from Moscow received by way of Berlin and Amsterdam.

The telegram says a number of English and French have been arrested at Volozda. Civilians between the ages of eighteen and forty are being mobilized by the Soviets for the construction of trenches.

Bolshevik troops, advancing toward Onega Bay, have occupied Exilov, in the government of Novgorod, east of Petrograd. It is reported that violent fighting is proceeding on the southern front in the direction of Tcherkass for the possession of the Don railway bridge.

Out of 1,000 officers arrested at Moscow and Petrograd because of counter-revolutionary tendencies 236 have been summarily shot, according to Moscow advices to the "Kreuz-Zeitung" of Berlin.

Other news concerning the situation in Russia will be found on Page 2.

15 Billions in Liberty Loans For Next Year

Three Campaigns, Each to Raise Five Billions, Now Planned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Tentative plans of the Treasury Department provide for three Liberty Loan campaigns in the next year, each to raise \$5,000,000,000 or more, it was learned to-day. The first will be from September 23 to October 19, as has been announced. The second is planned for January or February and the third in May or June.

This programme will be necessary, it is explained, to provide the \$16,000,000,000 which officials estimate will be required to finance war operations during the year, in addition to the \$8,000,000,000 which may be provided by the new revenue bill now being drafted.

If government expenses and loans to Allies fall much below the \$24,000,000,000 estimate the government is expected to try to combine two loans in one big campaign for the largest credit ever sought by any nation. Such a campaign would be set for some time in the late winter.

Money needs between loan periods will be financed by the sale of short-term certificates of indebtedness, as in the past. In addition, the Treasury looks for a steady inflow of money from the certificates, which banks and corporations probably will buy in billion-dollar quantities as a means of virtually paying their taxes in advance.

Every effort will be made by the Treasury to make the number of loans as few and the time of financial rest between the campaigns as long as possible. Officials would much rather have only one more big solicitation, in addition to the fourth campaign, to start late next month, than two before the end of the fiscal year next June 30.

No plans for future Liberty Loans can be formulated definitely many weeks in advance, owing to the uncertainty of the volume of government expenditures. Consequently, the programme now in the minds of Treasury officials is highly tentative. An example of the fluctuations of expenditures is the fact that with August more than half gone the Allies have called for only \$11,000,000 loan payments, a little more than one-third the usual rate of borrowings.

U. S. Forces Take Enemy By Surprise

Frapelle and Prisoners Are Captured and Salient Is Straightened Out

Foe's Losses Heavy in Killed and Wounded

Germans, in 'Quiet Sector,' Are Trapped by a Short Barrage

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Aug. 17.—The Americans early this morning captured the village of Frapelle and eradicated a considerable German salient in the Allied lines. Prisoners were taken by the Americans and the Germans evidently suffered heavy casualties in killed and wounded.

This sector has been regarded as a quiet one, and to-day's action began merely as a raid into the enemy's positions. The raid was preceded by a straight bombardment for a few minutes, followed by a box barrage that penned the Germans off from escape.

When the Americans went over the top to attack at 4:30 o'clock they succeeded in sweeping all enemy resistance before them, and the raid became an organized attack. The Germans replied heavily to the American artillery fire, and they also shelled the entire neighborhood throughout the day.

The enemy fire, which included a barrage, was ineffective. The Americans have occupied the former German trenches and consolidated them against counter attack.

American Airmen In All-Day Fight

Both Land Safely on Danish Isle After Battle Around Zebrugge

LONDON, Aug. 17.—An air battle between Allied and German airplanes occurred Friday around Zebrugge, on the northern coast of West Flanders, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph. During the fighting, which lasted nearly all day, Lieutenant Regan Harris and Sergeant James Muir, Americans, occupants of a French type of airplane, were compelled to desert because an enemy bullet pierced the petrol tank of the machine, pursued by several German airplanes. They were forced to descend at Koudekerk, on the Danish island of Seeland. Both Americans were uninjured, and have been interned by the authorities.

The occupants of a British airplane that landed in Dutch territory also were interned.

Ford Plans Tractor Plants in Mexico

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—Plans for the erection of several large tractor plants in Mexico were made known to-day by Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer.

Mr. Ford has notified the Mexican government that he is prepared to spend \$1,000,000 on the first of several such plants, and is awaiting only the selection of an official site.

"We will build tractors in as close cooperation with the Mexican government as possible," said Mr. Ford to-day. "We will sell virtually at cost, and if profits accumulate we will put them right back into the business. Not a cent is to be taken out of Mexico."

Should the business grow to such proportions that it would be impossible to absorb the profits, the Mexican government will be given control of the plants, it was stated.

"The tractor will give the people an opportunity to realize some of the wealth of their country," Mr. Ford added.

Paris Establishes Police To Enforce Food Prices

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A force of economic police is being organized by Victor Boret, Minister of Provisions, to assist the Food Ministry in compelling observance throughout France of food ordinances.

The members will concern themselves with prices, speculation in foods and fluctuations of the markets and always will supervise wholesale and retail dealers.

Town of Canny Is Taken With 1,000 Prisoners

Gen. Ludendorff Lays Losses to Bad Tactics

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 17.—An order signed "Ludendorff" recently captured on the battlefield discloses the anxiety of the Germans over the heavy losses they suffered in the latter part of June and early in July. The order, dated July 6, refers to "repeated attacks by the enemy during recent days" and says:

"Unfortunately, a great number of prisoners were lost in those affairs, which shows that our occupation of the first lines is still too dense in defence and that the depth of the advanced zone is insufficient."

The document makes a significant reference to the relations between the depth of the advanced zone and the weakness of artillery.

"The weaker the artillery is," says the document, "and the worse the organization of a position is, the deeper should be the advanced zone."

Another paragraph refers to the lack of men for certain operations, as follows:

"The fear that the entente might make us retire several kilometers is absolutely unjustified, because they have as few men as we have available for such attacks."

America Now Has 3,000,000 Men in Army

1,450,000 Are in France, Russia, Italy and England, General March Says

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The total strength of the American army actually under arms is more than 3,000,000 men, General March, chief of staff, disclosed to-day to the Senate Military Affairs Committee and at his conference with the newspaper men.

More than 1,450,000 troops have been moved overseas to France, Italy, Siberia and Russia, and the remaining 1,550,000 are in training in this country, he said.

General March's reference to Russia, in addition to Siberia, is taken to mean that American soldiers, in addition to the marines already landed, are either en route to or have arrived on the Murman coast.

The Senate committee also was told that the American military programme contemplated a force of eighty full divisions overseas by June 30, 1919. That this would be accomplished was indicated by the chief of staff, who told the Senate committee that a marked improvement in the shipping situation made it possible for round trips of some transports to be made in nineteen days, although the average was twenty-eight days, while supply ships made the "turn around" in twenty-nine days.

Little Change at Front

General March announced that the general military situation had changed but little since his conference of Wednesday. He said the Germans were gradually consolidating their positions along the old 1916-17 line, and the enemy's resistance was becoming stronger.

"On the Lassigny plateau, to which I referred Wednesday, where the enemy was strongly located with machine guns, the French have gained all except the extreme northeastern corner," he said. "The enemy has had to withdraw somewhat from the plain of the Oise, east of the ridge."

"The last official gains, on August 16, are west of Roye, where a small local salient was flattened out by a direct advance. A small salient north of Albert was given up voluntarily by the enemy on August 14 and occupied by the British. This is the fourth time that the Germans in local spots have voluntarily retired from the line which they have been holding since the Allies took the initiative on July 18 with our counter offensive."

"The character of the work being done along the Vesle has been principally exchange of artillery fire and

Continued on next page

Poilus Gain Mile in Smash Between the Oise and Aisne Rivers

Allies Are Within Mile of Roye

Entente Forces Close In on Town From Two Points; British Gain on North

August 18, 2 A. M.

One thousand prisoners have been taken and the town of Canny-sur-Matz has been captured in the battle for Roye, the French War Office announced last night.

The French also struck a sudden blow outside the main battlefield, in the region between the Picardy and the Soissons-Rheims fronts. They took German positions more than a mile in depth on a front of nearly two miles, near the village of Autrech, ten miles northwest of Soissons, and captured 240 prisoners.

The battle for possession of Roye has gone on fiercely for two days, the Allies making slow but steady progress. Friday night, it was announced yesterday, they reached the eastern edge of Loges Wood, south of Roye. The line now is only a mile from the town on two sides.

Further north the British advanced north of the Roye Road and also north of the Ancer River. In Flanders there was sharp fighting on the western side of the Lys salient, and the enemy lost ground.

The Americans made a raid in Lorraine which proved so successful that it developed into a larger attack. They captured the village of Frapelle, five miles east of St. Die, and eliminated a salient the enemy had held. Many prisoners were taken. The foe's losses in dead and wounded were heavy.

This action took place on a front usually quiet. The enemy seems to have been napping. The engagement is not regarded as likely to develop into a major operation.

Further accounts from the front dwell on the enemy's difficulty in filling the gaps in his ranks caused by the Allied victories. A German offensive on a large scale from now on this year is thought unlikely.

Germans Dig New "Hindenburg Line" With Peasant Labor

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 17.—French troops this morning carried out a local attack in the region of Autrech, about ten miles northwest of Soissons, and captured the plateau north of Autrech village. This gives them command of the region extending northward, south of the Oise River.

The French are now within a mile of Roye on two sides.

Local actions elsewhere resulted in the further tightening of the grip of the Allies upon the approaches to Roye, to the west, the north and the south. The Germans are intensifying their artillery fire in that region, with no other effect than to slow up the Allied advance.

The capture of the Monolithe farm, in the Thiescourt region, by General Humbert's Third Army on Thursday dealt a severe blow to the German plan of defence on this southern part of the Picardy battle line, provoking very strong counter attacks during the night of Friday. These, however, resulted only in largely increasing the enemy's losses. The French lines were maintained everywhere.

The great activity in the rear of the enemy lines suggests the possibility that the Germans are preparing another "Hindenburg line." There are reports that the Germans are utilizing

